

Newport Mercury

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NEWPORT, R. I., SEPTEMBER 26, 1891

WHOLE NUMBER 6,932

Local Matters.

Return of Old-Time Favorites.

We beg to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club in another column. It is so long since Newport has been favored by this popular company that most of the younger generation of concert goers have scarcely heard of it except as the slightly doubted reminiscence of their elders who lament the decadence of most good things and especially of the music of the past and the regular series of concerts given by the "Mendelssohn" every winter. We have no doubt that the said elders will rejoice at this opportunity to warm up their reminiscences of fifteen or twenty years ago and welcome their old friend, Mr. Thomas Ryan, who is still the leader of the organization which he faithfully adhered to for now over forty years. We shall miss Wolf, Fries and Schultze, to be sure, but then Mr. Ryan can be trusted to furnish such talent as will not lower the standard he has always maintained in his club. Indeed, some of the younger musicians assert that the standard of late years, at least in execution, if not in style and taste, has been somewhat advanced and the younger members of the club are most accomplished exponents of this reputed improvement. However, we shall see.

The Pastime Entertainment Course.

The people of Newport are to receive a great treat this winter in the Pastime Entertainment course. This course has been arranged by Mr. E. Y. Mason, at the expense of much time and labor and he deserves the hearty support of all Newporters, because his labors have all been in the interests of Newporters and their pleasure. The course will consist of three concerts, to take place on October 25 and November 9 and 23. The first one will be by the May Concert Company of Boston, which is considered one of the finest concert companies in this section of the country. They bring with them a lady whistling soloist and a boy cornetist, who are truly wonderful in their execution. Mr. J. W. Macy, the celebrated humorist, also accompanies them and as his presence is always a sure sign of continual roars of laughter, he needs no further mention here.

The second entertainment will take the form of a lecture on "The Problem of Life." Rev. O. P. Gifford, of Brookline, Mass., will deliver the lecture and Mr. Gifford is one of the most eloquent Baptist preachers of the day. The lecture is sure to prove very interesting. For November 25, Mr. Mason has secured the four wonderful Shipp brothers, whose performance with bells, mandolins, guitars and banjos excites admiration wherever they appear.

The entertainments will take place at Masonic Hall, and, judging by the rapidly with which the tickets are selling, will be a financial success. Tickets for the entire course, with reserved seats, may be obtained at McLennan Bros., Col. John Rogers' Music store, and of Mr. Mason, for \$1.50.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the colored Republicans of this city, was held at Odd Fellows Hall Wednesday evening, Rev. M. Van Horn presiding. Speeches were made on the successes of the Republican party and the good work accomplished throughout the country by the national and state leagues and the importance of forming active working clubs in every city, town and village. Hon. M. Langston of Virginia made the leading speech of the evening, dwelling at length upon the bad treatment of the colored man by the Democratic party.

The police have been steadily at work upon the case of infanticide, recently discovered on the Point, ever since the inquest and they now think they have a clue that will soon reward them for their labors. No arrests had been made up to the time of our going to press, although it was claimed that sufficient evidence to justify such a step had been obtained.

The base ball game at Morton Park, Wednesday afternoon, between the Rogers High Schools and the New and Thoms, was won by the former by a score of 17 to 0.

Ticket Agent Short Disappears.

Mr. Edwin H. Short, for the past six or eight years the Old Colony Company ticket agent at Tiverton, has been missing since last week Thursday, and as subsequent investigation is understood to have disclosed a shortage of some \$1600 in his accounts, he is not expected to return of his own free will, at least. Mr. Short was well known in this city, being a member of the Newport Lodge of Elks and having often visited the local Masonic Lodges, and the surprise at his recent actions is greatest to those who knew him best. The story that reaches us from Tiverton is something as follows: Auditor Payne of the Old Colony Company visited the station Thursday of last week and went over Mr. Short's accounts, finding everything apparently correct. After he had gone Mr. Short returned to Mr. Stephen Grinnell \$200 that he had borrowed that same morning; the money, it is suspected being used for the purpose of temporarily covering up a shortage. Mr. Short also sold on the morning of the same day, to Mr. William Anthony, father of the young lady to whom he was engaged to be married, a buggy and harness for \$50. Thursday, too, so the story goes, was the day on which Mr. Short had promised to return to his housekeeper—Mary K. Dowland—the sum of \$500 that he had borrowed from her several weeks before, and when he left her Thursday afternoon it was to go to Fall River to secure her a position of nurse as the advent of the young wife meant the housekeeper's exit. The housekeeper says that he left no other explanation of his departure and that everything about his rooms (he lived in the tenement over the station) was left as if his absence was to be short—his private papers and letters being scattered loosely about and he not having taken the least thing in the way of baggage. He left the safe in his office locked and the combination having been changed, the safe had to be forced. The amount of the shortage in his accounts is not known, but it is understood to be about \$1500, \$500 of which is secured to the company by a trust company's bond.

Mr. Short's housekeeper has attached all his household furniture, etc., in the interest of her \$500 claim.

Aldermanic Business and Pleasure.

The Board of Aldermen met last week Friday night to count the votes given in for third councilman in the Third Ward, at the by-election held that day, and found that C. H. Albrow, Democrat, had 182, A. B. Gladding, Republican, 164, and Ira W. Wilbur, nomination paper, 53, with ten defective ballots, making a total vote of 115 and no choice. Yesterday was appointed the day for another canvass and a resolution directing another election to be held next Monday was passed. This business being accomplished, those present, including the full board of aldermen, His Honor the Mayor, City Clerk Stevens, City Sergeant Westcott and Messrs. Costello and Carr, two well known newspaper men, repaired, on invitation of Alderman J. S. Hazard, to the Aquidneck House, where Mine Host Westcott had prepared in anticipation of their coming a most excellent dinner course banquet. The party sat down a little after 9 o'clock and rose about two hours later. The statement that the dinner was the result of an election wager between Aldermen Hazard and Higbee was a mistake. Mr. Higbee had nothing whatever to do with providing the feast, however prominent he may have been in its disposition.

It was an excellent affair at any rate, first-class in every particular and reflected the highest credit both upon the culinary accomplishment of the house and upon the generosity of the Aldermen from the Fourth Ward.

Prize Bicycle Tournament.

Owners and riders of bicycles in this vicinity are very much interested in the twenty-five-mile handicap tournament to be given here next month under the auspices of the Metropole Athletic Association, of Providence, and, according to present indications, there will be a large number of entries and an excellent race. In addition to a handsome cup and a time medal, given by the Metropole Association, there will be some eight or ten valuable prizes contributed by outsiders who are interested in making the contest a success. For instance, Messrs. H. A. Heath & Co. give a valuable scarf pin; Col. C. A. Landers, a handsome silver pocket flask; Messrs. A. C. Titus & Co., a unique bicycle clock; the Newport One Piece Clothing Company, a silk hat; Messrs. Wing & Thompson, a box of cigars, and Hon. T. Mumford Seabury, a pair of bicycle shoes.

The race will take place, weather permitting, on the 10th of October, over a five-mile course on Bateman's Point. There was a rumor in real estate circles yesterday to the effect that Mr. Bluffum had sold his Brookdale farm in Middletown, but up to the time of going to press it could not be verified.

A New Launch for W. K. Vanderbilt.

One of the finest finished and hand-somest launches ever built in this country was launched from the works of Charles L. Seabury & Co., at Nyack on Hudson, N. Y., a few days ago. This launch was built to order for Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt, and is to be used as a tender on his steam yacht Alva. The dimensions of the new launch are as follows: Length over all 30 ft., beam 6 ft. 6 in., draft 24 inches. The keel and frames are of white oak, and the planking is of best selected mahogany, highly polished. In the cockpit the finish is varied, forward being finished with slat style seats of mahogany and quartered oak floor, while the after cockpit is finished with mahogany lockers, and grating floor.

Her machinery will develop 12 horse power, and consists of a "Seabury" safety water tube boiler allowed 250 pounds working pressure, and a "Seabury" fore and aft compound engine. The boiler is neatly jacketed in brass, and all pipe connections, fittings, valves, etc., are of bronze or brass, no iron being used. There is also fitted folding canopy awnings, which are worked on the same plan as a buggy top, and take up very little space around the coamings fore and aft, this awning is very good in wet weather. The new launch was designed by her builders for heavy weather service, with a guaranteed speed of ten miles per hour. The weight of this launch is about 2500 pounds against the weight of the old launch 4800 pounds, which was built in England.

For Breaking and Entering.

Mrs. Comstock, wife of Councilman James H. Comstock, was awakened about 4 o'clock yesterday morning by strange noises in the room below. After listening a moment she became satisfied that there was some one in the house who did not belong there, and then roused her husband. Mr. Comstock, thinking the chances for catching the intruder would be better if he did not let his presence be known, told his wife to go to the window and call "police." This she did for several minutes without getting response from either the police or the neighbors, and the intruder, after calling to her not to make any disturbance as "he was a gentleman who had made a mistake," took himself out of the house as he came in—through the window in the alleyway between the house and No. 4 fire station. Mr. Comstock then started in search of a policeman, and met officer King, who he directed to go up through West Broadway to Equality Park and arrest any suspicious person he should meet. The officer started his way and Mr. Comstock kept up Broadway, and when they met at the park the officer had John Roach in charge. Roach was taken to the police station and later arraigned on a charge of breaking and entering to which he pleaded not guilty. His case was then continued to Oct. 5.

The Mock Court Trial.

Contrary to all expectations, a very large audience was present at the trial of Mr. Walter Sherman, charged with stealing a valuable Plymouth Rock rooster. The trial took place Thursday night, and notwithstanding the disappointment which the small size of the audience must have caused the performers, the performance itself was a grand success. Rev. Mr. Craig, who acted as judge, proved himself to be an excellent one, and the other officers acquitted themselves in a very creditable manner. The stage was capably arranged for a court. Col. Dalton E. Young was appointed foreman of the jury, and Capt. A. V. Newton of Worcester, who acted as counsel for the defense, made a splendid advocate and won his witty sallies and well-timed interjections. Lawyer Dodge, of Worcester acted the part of prosecuting officer to perfection, and the witnesses, who had been previously trained, were equal to the occasion. The testimony was pretty pointed, and the jury, finding the prisoner guilty, recommended that he be compelled to stand on Washington Square on a cold December night and allow the wind to whistle through his lovely whiskers. The court, however, was more severe and sentenced him to six months at the Old Ladies' Home. The court adjourned at a late hour.

The C. A. Trager Democratic Association of this city gave its first annual clam bake yesterday at Southwick's grove. Many prominent gentlemen, both Democrats and Republicans were present from different parts of the state and an excellent time was enjoyed. The affair was a complete success.

A slight fire was discovered in the house No. 57 Thames street about 1:30 yesterday afternoon. An alarm was sounded from box 11, but it was followed in ten minutes by the recall.

The Casino will be kept open as usual until the first of November, and, if this weather continues, will be full of business up to the very time of closing.

An Old Programme.

We have before us an old Fourth of July programme which is interesting for the Newport names which it contains. The exercises were held in the Second Baptist church and opened with a voluntary on the organ by Mr. Thomas A. Spencer. Prayer by Rev. Charles Howard Malone; music by the Newport Glee club. An original anthem composed for the occasion by Hon. C. C. Van Zandt was as follows:

Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Because of their victories—
Hurray!

Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Because of their victories—
Hurray!

Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Let all the people rejoice!
Because of their victories—
Hurray!

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by F. W. Tilton, Esq., oration by Hon. C. C. Van Zandt; poem by Hon. Walter M. Hodgman; William D. Lake, marshal and master of ceremonies.

Grocers in Council.

Newport dealers in groceries and provisions held an important meeting Tuesday night at the State House. The meeting had been called to consider the practicability of closing the business places four evenings in each week during the dull season, and after this matter had been satisfactorily disposed of, other questions, equally important to the trade represented, were brought up and discussed at considerable length.

Mr. John H. Crosby, Jr., was made chairman of the meeting, and Col. A. A. Barker acted as secretary. The attendance was large and there was every evidence that all present were interested in the proceedings. A motion to close the grocery and provision stores at 8:30 on all evenings except Friday and Saturday, from Oct. 15 to April 1, was carried with only four dissenting voices. A committee was also appointed to confer with all the dealers in the city relative to forming a permanent organization for mutual protection and advancement.

Death of John H. Crosby.

Mr. John H. Crosby, one of the oldest, best known and most highly esteemed of Newport citizens, died at his residence on William street Wednesday morning in the 92d year of his age. Mr. Crosby was a native of Newport, having been born here on the 11th of August, 1800. He was a stone mason by trade and much of the older stone work about town, including Fort Adams, bear evidence of his skill. He leaves three sons, Messrs. Thomas, John H., and Albert, and three daughters, Miss Mary C. Crosby, Mrs. Michael Eddy, and Mrs. Gideon Anthony.

The funeral was solemnized from his late residence on William street yesterday afternoon and was largely attended by relatives and representative citizens.

Carpenters and Painters Strike.

The carpenters and painters employed on the new cottages across the beach struck Wednesday. The carpenters demanded the discharge of a couple of alleged "scabs," and being refused packed up their tools and started for town. They were soon overtaken by the bosses and requested to return next day, when it was promised the scabs would not be present, and the carpenters returned. The painters, considerably encouraged by the success of the carpenters, then struck for twenty-five cents more a day, and their tools had been quiet and pleasant across the beach.

In the bicycle races on Thursday, Mr. W. K. R. Holm won the first race, which was a mile event, for the championship of Newport and open to Newport riders only, and received the gold medal, and Mr. H. B. Luther obtained the second prize, a pair of bicycle shoes. The one-quarter mile race was won by Mr. Charles Weld of the Metropole Athletic Association of Providence, Mr. Holm coming in second. The last race of the day was a mile open contest and brought out Holm and Weld only. Weld rode an Ordinary and won by 8 feet. Holm's machine was an Eagle.

The Newport catboat regatta promises to be a very interesting and successful affair. There will be two days of the sport—Oct. 3, for the E. D. Morgan prizes, and Oct. 5, for the subscription prizes.

Postmaster Fay is making a tour of inspection among the postoffices of Newport county.

CITY BRIEFS.

Settling of Newport and Newporters.

Sheriff Anthony devoted a couple of days this week to the State Fair.

Mrs. T. E. Blakely and family are visiting friends at Plympton, Mass.

Newport was well represented at the State Fair Thursday—Governor's Day.

Councilman M. A. McCormick went to New York last night for a few days.

Candidates for office under the new city government are becoming more numerous every day.

Mr. E. L. Spencer and family have been recruiting among the mountains of the old Granite State this week.

Mr. John W. Sherman, one of our oldest citizens and a prominent retired coal merchant, is critically ill at his residence on Prospect Hill street.

Mr. George French hooked and successfully landed a Trigger-fish Thursday, off Seacommet. These fish are very rarely seen in these waters, and more seldom caught. This one weighed five pounds.

The Highway department, through His Honor, the Mayor, has received notice from the navy department that no more stores can be quarried and crushed at Coasters' Harbor Island after this month.

The Cliff walk has been a popular rendezvous with our citizens during the past two or three weeks, especially on Sunday's and week evenings. The weather for such strolls has been absolutely perfect.

A match game of base ball has been arranged between the Stars of Pawtucket and the E. R. Goodriches of this city, to be played at Morton Park this afternoon. Weather permitting a good game may be expected.

Dr. W. T. Hull came on from New York, last week Friday night, for a brief visit with his father, Major Henry Hull, but found a telegram awaiting him here, which required his immediate return.

The docket for the Supreme Court, which opens its September term at the State House next Monday, shows 140 cases to be tried. There are eleven cases, it is understood, for the consideration of the grand jury.

Phenix, whose case for burglary comes up before the Supreme Court next month, and who was sent to the Providence county jail to await his trial has had to be transferred to the prison department and put in close confinement because of his unruly disposition.

The work of opening Friendship street through to Howard avenue is in progress. Mr. Wm. G. Stevens' house has been moved across Howard avenue and located on a lot on the street recently cut through from Rhode Island avenue to Howard avenue.

Councilman McCormick is making rapid progress on the new engine house for the Sires and the "Boys" are greatly rejoiced over the prospect of having an early day, so elegant a house. When completed it will be one of the handsomest and best-built engine houses in the city.

The Newport and Wickford Companies are arranging their autumn time table and one or two important changes will be made on Monday, including the discontinuance of the 8:15 trip from Newport, connecting with the 5:15 trip from New York. See fifth page.

Mr. J. M. K. Southwick gave us a peach the other day that he had picked from a tree in his yard on Mill street. It measured about eight inches in circumference and weighed seven ounces, and was as delicately flavored as those grown in Florida.

Another Statue for Newport.

Mr. W. Clark Noble, the sculptor, who designed and built the soldiers and sailors' monument of which Newport is so justly proud, has been commissioned by a certain gentleman, who modestly withholds his name but who is proud of his Newport citizenship, to ascertain if the City Council will vote a grant of a little spot on the west side of Tomrow park as a resting place for a statue of William Ellery Channing. This gentleman, Mr. Noble explains, promises that, if the city will make the said grant, he will give him (Mr. Noble) an order for such a statue at once and pay all expense of construction and erection. The statue as proposed will be of bronze and have a total height of nineteen feet—the figure measuring 8 ft. 6 in., plinth, 6 in., and the base 10 ft. The estimated cost of the statue, put in position, is about \$2,500.

The offer is certainly a munificent one, and should be received with sincerest gratitude on the part of every citizen. The matter will probably be brought before the City Council at its next meeting, the first Tuesday in October.

The members of the Artillery Company say that they know nothing about any project to attend the World's Fair in a body.

GLEAMINGS FROM HISTORY.

Presented by James C. Swan.

Legends of the Revolution.

Rev. Ebeneser Townsend, Episcopal Minister of North Salem, New York. He graduated at King's College, (Columbia) New York, and, about the year 1767, went to England to take Holy Orders. He returned in 1773, and entered upon his pastoral duties. In 1776 he was sent to the Whig committee, but was dismissed three weeks after the Declaration of Independence, however, he abandoned his pulpit and in October was a prisoner at Fishkill. In March, 1777, he was removed to Long Island, and shortly afterward embarked with his family for Nova Scotia; the vessel foundered, and every one on board perished.

Rev. John Troubeck, of Boston, Episcopal minister. He was at Hopkinton, Massachusetts, with a salary of \$50, as early as 1755, a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. In 1755 he was appointed assistant Rector of King's Chapel, and officiated there for twenty years. He was an Addresser of Gage; and was proscribed and banished. He left Boston in 1776; and King's chapel was not again opened for worship for nearly a year. The first occupants were members of the Old South, whose own house—used by the British as a riding school—had been seriously injured. Mr. Troubeck was in London, the guest of Rev. Dr. Peters, of Helston, Connecticut, March 2, 1776, and had just arrived from Halifax. A year later Benjamin Hallows wrote his son Ward, "Poor Parson Troubeck, going round to Newcastle in a collier, is taken by one of the pirates that is cruising in the North Sea." In 1779 he was in London, and a Loyalist Addresser of the King. He died previous to 1831.

Doctor James Tupper, of Portland, Maine, it would seem, formerly of Nantucket, Massachusetts, and "High Sheriff under his Majesty." For his loyalty he was imprisoned several times. In 1770 he was in Newport, Rhode Island, and departed, probably, with the British army at the evacuation; October 25th of that year. He returned to Nantucket, and died there.

George Turnbull, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Third American Regiment, or the New York volunteers, in the attack on Fort Mifflin, October 1777, he was a captain in the Royal American, and the first man to enter the works. For his intrepidity generally, he was transferred from that corps to the command of the volunteers. He distinguished himself also at the siege of Savannah, in 1779. A year later he commanded the garrison at Rocky Mount, South Carolina, a strong post which consisted of Camden with the District of Ninety-six. His force consisted of the volunteers and some militia. He repulsed Sumter in three different attacks, and compelled the Whig partisans to retire.

Rev. John Tyler, of Norwich, Conn., Episcopal Minister. He was born in Wallingford, Conn., and graduated at Yale College in 1765. He was bred a Congregationalist, but embraced Episcopacy in 1768, went to England for ordination. From April, 1770, to the same month in 1779, his church was closed in consequence of the excitement which prevailed against the clergyman of his communion. Yet he performed divine service in his own house, during this period, without molestation. "He was an interesting preacher; his voice was sweet and solemn, and his eloquence persuasive. The benevolence of his heart was manifested in daily acts of courtesy and charity to those around him. He was a devoted man, in order to benefit the poor, and to find out remedies for some of those peculiar diseases to which no common specifics seemed to apply. . . . During the latter year of his life, he was so infirm as to need assistance in the performance of his duties. He died in 1823, in his eighty-first year.

Herman Zedwick, a Lieutenant Colonel in the continental army. In June 1775, he was elected to the New York provincial congress to be allowed to raise a regiment of six hundred men in Pennsylvania. In August of 1776 he was discovered in correspondence with Governor Tryon, of New York. The object of this correspondence, it appeared, was to obtain a large sum of money, to be immediately sent him on condition of his giving the Royal commander information of the strength and situation of the army of congress, agreeable to a promise which he had made to Tryon previous to his accepting the commission. He confessed, at his trial, that he had written to Tryon, and that the letter produced was his; but he averred that his aim was not treasonable; but simply to draw from the Royal coffers the sum of £200 sterling, to reimburse himself for expenditures in raising a regiment in Germany for the Marquis of Granby, which he was to receive. His life was saved by a casting vote. He was, however, dismissed from the army, and declared incapable of holding any military office under the United States. His perjury, it seems, was made known by a German, who had charge of a communication to Governor Tryon, but who carried it immediately to Washington. In November, 1776, the continental congress ordered his confinement in the state prison at Philadelphia. In 1777 he was arrested at Easton, Pennsylvania, by Hancock, who expressed his opinion that "this unhappy man was disordered in his senses." He was then languishing in prison without means of support.

WORKS.

Embarked at Boston for Halifax, at the Evacuation, March 1776, Eleanor Ayres, with a family of two; Mary Burton, milliner; Mary Beath; Mrs. Connor; E. & A. Cummins, milliners; Mrs. Carr; Mrs. Margaret Draper, with a family of four; Mrs. Flucker, with a family of five; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Griffen; Mrs. Rebecca Hallows, with a family of three; Mrs. Hutchinson, with a family of six; Mrs. Jones, with a family of five; Mrs. Lisle, with a family of four; Mrs. Mackay; Mrs. McKinty, with a family of eleven; Martha Phillips, with a family of two; Mrs. Richardson; Mrs. Richards; Mrs. Elizabeth Sterling; Abigail Stayner, with a family of two; Mrs. Taylor; Mrs. Hannah Winslow, with a family of three.

Embarked at Boston for Halifax, Nova Scotia, March 1776, apparently without husbands or other male protectors.

town, Cape Cod, in the most miserable condition. Mrs. Elizabeth Barry, with five children; Mrs. Nancy Crowfoot and child; Mrs. Joanna James and son; Mary Barrett and Elizabeth Winslow. Jane Knox, a widow, of New York, applied for leave to go to the city for her effects and was refused; but liberty was granted for a flag of truce to convey her goods to her place of abode, on condition that everything should be inspected, to the end that no dangerous intelligence be secretly conveyed to the enemy.

Denounced as inimical to the Whig cause, Mary Easton, of Virginia, who was published by the committee of the Isle of Wight, as having behaved before them in a very insolent, scolding, and indecent manner when under examination on the charge of conveying information to Lord Dunbar.

Driven from town, Catherine Hubbard and Susan Barrah, in 1781 a warrant was issued on the petition of the Selectmen of Stamford, Connecticut, ordering them and their children to depart forthwith and never return.

Put in Prison. Elizabeth, wife of Henry Vandyne, was confined in jail, in New Jersey, in 1776, on the charge of counterfeiting the continental currency. At the examination, her husband, who was as glib as herself, was the principal witness against her; and that betrayed, she made a full confession, and, second female prisoner, was taken to the State Prison, where she was well laden with "hard money," seven millions, and other articles for the Indians, on her way from Albany to the savage tribes of New York.

Captured at Sea. Elizabeth Burns, and Abigail Peet, on board the ship Peggy, on her passage from Halifax to New York, July, 1776, were carried to Marblehead thence to Boston.

Confiscated. Margaret, wife of Charles Knapp, second female prisoner, New York; Susannah Robinson, wife of Beverly Robinson, of New York; and Mary, wife of Roger Morris, member of the council of New York; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Hugh Ferguson, of Pennsylvania—the property of the latter was held in her own right, and the gift of her father; a part, however, was restored to her; Susanna, wife of Jonathan Knapp, of Pennsylvania; her estate in the possession of her heirs and devisees.

Murdered. Jane McCrea, she was the daughter of the Rev. James McCrea, of New Jersey, and was beautiful and good. Her sad fate is well known. Of Loyalist parentage, she was to have become the bride of David Jones, another Loyalist, and a captain in the British service.

Settled at Pennfield, New Brunswick, in 1783. Rachel Doane, of Pennsylvania, a widow.

Went to Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in 1784. Six widows; namely, Charity Cook, of New Jersey; Elizabeth Fraser, of Albany; Elizabeth Gidney, of the state of New York, and residence unknown; Mrs. McClellan; Mrs. McMullen; Mrs. Olden; and Mrs. Douglas McMullen. Mrs. Olden had lost by her injury, property valued at \$2,500, and the first mentioned Mrs. McMullen, \$500; these two had a family.

A Dastardly Crime.

Mr. A. A. Stacy recently purchased from Mr. John G. Weaver a pair of valuable horses for service in carting material to Coasters' Harbor Island for the new government building. He kept the horses in his stable on Watson street, and Sunday night when the fire alarm sounded his own, being probably a little nervous although the box rung was on Bellevue avenue and Downing street, went to the barn to see that everything was safe there. He entered the stable, patted the horses and adjusted a window near the head of one of the animals, after which, everything being all right, he went away.

Upon entering the barn Monday morning, however, he found one of the horses lying dead in his stall, a broom handle having been pushed into his body in such a manner as to pierce the heart and other vital organs. The case was reported to Mr. B. H. Richards, the local agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and that gentleman is now looking for a clue that will lead to the capture of the dastard that committed the revolting crime.

Mr. Robertson James, son of the late Henry James who was a resident here from 1857 to 1862, was in town Wednesday. It was his first visit to Newport in twenty years and he was very much impressed by the changes that have taken place within that period. Mr. James was a member of the 55th Mass. Volunteers during the Rebellion and several interesting letters written by him while at the front were published in The Mercury in 1890-4.

Between thirty and forty members of the Newport Artillery Company, with permission from Col. Thomas, attended a lawn party given by the Bristol Train of Artillery in Bristol Thursday night, in uniform. Steam tug Aquidneck which had been chartered for their conveyance left the dock

Traveler's Directory.

Fall River Line.

Double Service.

Plymouth, Providence in commission.

STRAMER LEAVE NEWPORT.

Week days, 10 P. M. (Sundays, 9:15 P. M.)
 Leaving from New York, always leave
 at 10 P. M. for Fall River, at 11:30 A. M.
 and 10:15 P. M. Steamer leaving at 11:30 A. M.
 at Newport, at 10:15 A. M.
 An Old Colony passenger coach is run
 between Fall River and Newport, leaving
 Fall River at 11:30 A. M. and 10:15 P. M.
 and Newport at 10:15 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.
 For tickets and other information apply at the
 New York and Boston Express Office, 212
 Broadway, New York, or at the
 J. H. KENNEDY, Gen'l Manager, Boston,
 or at the J. H. KENNEDY, Agent, Newport, R. I.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad & Steamboat Co.

TIME TABLE.

Between Newport, Boston, Providence and New York.

In Effect MONDAY, SEPT. 29, 1891.

via Newport and Wickford, R. I., and Steamboat Co. and New York, Boston and Providence R. R.

Leave Newport at 10:15 A. M., arrive at New York at 10:15 P. M.; Providence 9:30 A. M., and Boston 11:05 A. M.

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White Star Line

Royal and United States Mail Steamers.

Sailing every Wednesday from New York and Liverpool.

MAJESTIC and TAUONIO.

The two largest, fastest and finest vessels afloat.

Storage, \$30. Second cabin, \$40 and \$45. Saloon, \$50 and upward.

Proposed sailings from New York:

Tauronio.....Sept. 2, 8 A. M.

Majestic.....Sept. 2, 8 A. M.

Tauronio.....Sept. 16, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Sept. 16, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Sept. 30, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Oct. 1, 8:30 A. M.

Majestic.....Oct. 1, 8:30 A. M.

Tauronio.....Oct. 15, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Oct. 15, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Oct. 29, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Oct. 29, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Nov. 12, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Nov. 12, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Nov. 26, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Nov. 26, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Dec. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Dec. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Dec. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Dec. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jan. 7, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jan. 7, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jan. 21, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jan. 21, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Feb. 4, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Feb. 4, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Feb. 18, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Feb. 18, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Mar. 4, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Mar. 4, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Mar. 18, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Mar. 18, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Apr. 1, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Apr. 1, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Apr. 15, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Apr. 15, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Apr. 29, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Apr. 29, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....May 13, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....May 13, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....May 27, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....May 27, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jun. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jun. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jun. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jun. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jul. 8, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jul. 8, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jul. 22, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jul. 22, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Aug. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Aug. 5, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Aug. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Aug. 19, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Sep. 2, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Sep. 2, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Sep. 16, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Sep. 16, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Sep. 30, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Sep. 30, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Oct. 14, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Oct. 14, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Oct. 28, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Oct. 28, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Nov. 11, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Nov. 11, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Nov. 25, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Nov. 25, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Dec. 9, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Dec. 9, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Dec. 23, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Dec. 23, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jan. 6, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jan. 6, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Jan. 20, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Jan. 20, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Feb. 3, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Feb. 3, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Feb. 17, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Feb. 17, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Feb. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Feb. 24, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Mar. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Mar. 10, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Mar. 24, 3:30 P. M.

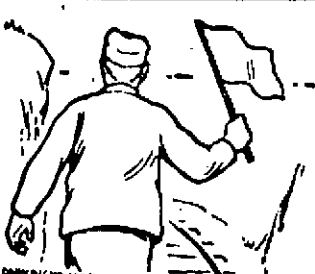
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Tauronio.....Apr. 7, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Apr. 7, 3:30 P. M.

Tauronio.....Apr. 21, 3:30 P. M.

Majestic.....Apr. 21, 3:30 P. M.



There's danger

in a cough—more than ever when your blood is 'bad.' It makes things easy for Consumption. But there's a cure for it in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. A positive cure—not only for Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma and all lingering Coughs, but for Consumption itself in all its earlier stages. It's reasonable. All these diseases depend on tainted blood. Consumption is simply Lung-Scrofula. And for every form of scrofula and blood-taint, the "Discovery" is a certain remedy. It's so certain, that its makers guarantee it to benefit or cure, in every case, or the money is refunded. With a medicine that is certain, this can be done.

There's a cure for Catarrh, too, no matter what you've been led to believe. If there isn't in your case, you'll get \$500 cash. It's a bonafide offer that's made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. There's risk in it, to be sure, but they are willing to take the risk—you ought to be glad to take the medicine.

THE BAY STATE FRANKLIN.

An Elegant House for Sale or to Let.

Light, and Easy Access.

Selling for \$10,000.

Selling for \$10,000.

Selling for \$10,000.

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The Mercury.

James F. Adams, Editor and Proprietor.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, 1891.

The agricultural fairs in this State have had good weather this fall.

All the signs point to an era of great prosperity for the entire country.

It is said that there is \$3,000,000 of English capital invested in Dakota's Tin Mines.

The Inspector of Milk in Providence is after the dealers in that city, with a sharp stick.

It is now believed that McKinley will be elected governor of Ohio by a large majority.

The Republican clubs of this State have held an important meeting in Providence this week.

The probating of the Barnaby will have been postponed until after the trial of Dr. Graves in January.

It seems to be a difficult job for the people of the first ward to find a third councilman to their liking.

It is thought that President Harrison will appoint the Hon. John M. Langston, the colored ex-congressman from Virginia, to one of the new judgeships. He will make a good one.

The lawyers have got a nice little plum in the Hopkins-Searles will contest now on the docket at Salem. There are millions in it, some of which the Counsel will get let the case go as it will.

Ex-President Balmaceda, of Chile, blew his brains out at Santiago, on Saturday morning, Sept. 19th. He had found it impossible to escape from the country, and fearing the vengeance of the Junta, made way with himself.

The proposition to start manufacturing enterprises here in Newport comes up perennially. We would like to see some project of this kind succeed; but in the light of past experience there is not much reliance to be put on the present movement.

Deacon S. Y. White, the noted Wall street broker, has failed. The failure was brought about by the fall in the price of corn. The failure was a complete surprise to Wall street as well as to the Chicago dealers, as it was supposed that the Deacon was inviolable.

The short term endowment societies are coming to an end with considerable rapidity. Last week the Friendly Aid was in limbo; this week it is the Golden Grail. It would seem that the officers of some of these defunct institutions ought to be arrested for embezzlement of funds.

The New York Herald of last Sunday not only announced the death of ex-Congressman Scott, but it published a biographical sketch and a picture of the distinguished gentleman as well. When we consider the fact that the death occurred in Newport and only about three hours before the paper had to be printed, we feel that we must congratulate the Herald upon its enterprise, and the activity of its representatives.

The New Haven Palladium changed owners last week. Ex-Judge Lynde Harrison having disposed of his controlling interest in the paper, which he had held since the recent political campaign, to Harry Alloway, owner of the New York Journal of Finance. It is also announced that F. A. Grozier, of the New York Evening World has purchased a controlling interest in the Boston Post, and will assume charge of the paper on October 1st, controlling the editorial and business policy.

An Old Policy Holder.

Mr. Hermon A. Johnson, who died in this city on the 5th instant, in the 74th year of his age, was the holder of the oldest policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, he having taken out Policy No. 3 for \$5,000 the day the Company began business, in 1844. He was one of a number of gentlemen who agreed to take a certain amount of insurance and thus lay the foundation of the Company. Many of the subscribers failed to take the policy, but Mr. Johnson lived up to his agreement and was the third man insured. At that time the office of the Company was at 54 Wall Street, and Mr. Johnson was a young broker. Aged twenty-five and transacting business at No. 62 Wall Street with the firm of Shipman & Ayers. The first policy issued by the Company was surrendered in 1852, and the second became a death claim in 1856. The Company did not have one dollar of assets when he signed his application for insurance, yet he lived to see a fund accumulated exceeding \$147,000.00. He outlived more than thirty-six thousand policy-holders in the Company. He paid more premiums than any man in it and contributed his share to the payment of every death claim that arose for forty-nine years.

In another column of this paper will be found the Newport One Price Clothing Company's notice of their annual fall and winter opening. It may seem a little "previous" when the weather of the past week is considered, but it is well on to the end of September, and, to quote Manager Bergman, "We have the goods—so fine an assortment as can be found in the State—and propose to put them on exhibition, inviting the people to come and see what we have even if they do not wish to buy."

Mr. Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, is occupying one of the Cliff cottages.

Good Times for the Farmers.

The most authoritative statements that have yet come to hand about the shortage of European crops are those which were made by the Vienna Congress which has recently held a session in the Austrian Capital. This body holds regular annual sessions in that city; the last being designated as the "International Grain and Seed Fair." It is an assembly of grain men from all parts of Europe, who bring in statistics and compare notes. The estimates cover nearly all the grain-producing countries of that Continent. Surveys were made of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Portugal, and the smaller European states. From these estimates the aggregate wheat crop of Europe for the present year was set down at 1,070,000,000 bushels, as compared with the wheat crop of 1890, which was equal to 1,323,000,000 bushels. The shortage of the European wheat crop for the present year, as deduced from these estimates, is 253,000,000 bushels.

But this deficiency relates to wheat alone. The shortage for rye, which in some of the countries referred to is the more important staple, is even worse. The shortage this year, as compared with the crop of 1890, is set down at 400,000,000 bushels. Is it any wonder that Russia has prohibited the exportation of this great staple when her shortage is set down at 292,000,000 bushels? In the early part of the season there was a prospect that Hungary would have a large surplus for export. Now comes the report that the shortage of Austria-Hungary is 33,000,000 bushels, that Holland and Belgium have a deficiency of 13,000,000, and Roumania of 10,000,000 bushels. The aggregate shortage of cereals in Europe, based on the figures of the Vienna Congress, is over 650,000,000 bushels.

From other authoritative sources it appears that the rye and wheat crop of France are short of her requirements by about one hundred and fifty million bushels. Germany cannot buy any grain of Russia, which has hitherto been her main dependence. This prohibition, at first supposed to originate in unfriendly considerations, is now seen to result from an actual necessity. The fact that the shortage of cereals in Europe is almost universal will go far to insure the peace of Europe for some time at least. Empty granaries are not favorable to war. The reports of cereal crops in Great Britain were favorable up to a recent date, when bad weather set in and it was feared that much grain would be spoiled. But that country is always a buyer of grain in the foreign markets. It is only a question of more or less. Just when those estimates were made of the deficiency of cereal crops in Europe, it is not known. The estimates of the wheat crop in the United States confirmed the opinion that it would be the largest since 1882. There is now good reason to expect that the corn crop of the present year, notwithstanding some unfavorable reports of frost, will be one of the largest ever recorded in this country.

It is claimed that western wheat will be worth a dollar a bushel in the field. This means immense property to the west and northwest, where the crops are the best that have ever harvested. It means also property to our whole country and is the forerunner to the good times that are ahead.

Safety of Electric Roads.

The absence of accidents on the electric railroads of Boston does not mean that the system is safe. It only means that the occurrence of such accidents would elicit it. It is only fair to call it to the attention of the public, however. Those who have accepted the electric system as the settled state of affairs have, almost imperceptibly to themselves in the present, been brought to realize that it is as safe as the public as the system it has supplanted.—Boston Herald.

The same is true in this city. Accidents have been very infrequent; in fact, only one or two have occurred which could be called serious. Meanwhile, the electric roads have carried very many more passengers than the horse cars used to carry. Not one has been injured except in one or two cases, which may have been due to the passengers' own carelessness. The motor men are extremely careful in their work, and it is to be hoped that their vigilance will not be relaxed. As a general rule, the horses have become accustomed to the sight and sound of the cars, and are seldom frightened. Only a few cases of serious fright have occurred. There is perhaps more danger that the public will become careless and take dangerous risks, for instance, in entering and leaving the cars while in motion, than from any deterioration of the service. All objections to the overhead trolley have been silenced. The wires are not pretty, to be sure, but as put up and guarded in this city they are no longer considered dangerous. The removal of hundreds of horses from the streets is an advantage which will be more and more appreciated as the city grows. We doubt if ten in a thousand of our people would like to return to the old system of horse cars.—Springfield Republican.

In Newport these statements are emphatically true. Not a serious accident of any kind has happened during the past year and the road has carried an enormous number of people, reaching about 20,000 in the month of August. It is evident that electric roads have come to stay.

Capt. Kenyon of Narragansett Pier, who shot McNulty at the old Stuart grist mill, some weeks since, has been indicted and his bail increased from \$10,000 to \$12,000.

PURE RYE WHISKY
Bottled by us, under the brand G. O. Taylor Pure Rye Whisky. The two, in combination, make a drink that will relieve the most stubborn Cough or Lung trouble, and any leading Druggist or Grocer will supply them. O. Taylor Pure Rye Whisky bottle and over each bottle. CHESTER R. TAYLOR & SONS, Sole Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

An English View of the Tariff.

The London Times should be better informed on American affairs and the workings of the McKinley bill before making further comment. It claims that the new tariff has injured and dislocated European industries to an extent entirely unaccompanied by any corresponding advantage to the American consumer, and cites the tin plate business in evidence of the claim. That Americans are too skeptical regarding the permanence of the McKinley law to embark in new industries.

Aside from errors growing out of lack of information the Times naturally looks at this matter from a British point of view. In failing to see any immediate benefit to the American consumer it overlooks the benefit to the American producer, who is also a consumer. The McKinley bill was not expected to immediately benefit American consumers of certain European manufactures by reducing prices. If it encourages the American production of similar goods it accomplishes its purpose in that particular matter, and that it has done. Reduction of prices by domestic competition will be the next development, and it may be confidently expected in view of our experience with like experiments in other lines of production. In fact, the movement has already begun. For instance, immediately after the passage of the McKinley bill there was a rise in the price of certain woolsens. Since then American goods of like character have begun to compete with each other with the effect of lowering prices.

The Times would hardly deny the advantage which we have already gained from the reciprocity feature of the McKinley bill, or the future benefit which we may reasonably expect to derive therefrom. The complaints which it has voiced from British commercial interests in Latin America, and from British-American Colonies which are shut out from the benefits of reciprocity, are the best evidence in that matter.

Terrible State of Affairs.

Reports of the suffering in Russia owing to the failure of the crops, increase. In certain provinces the government has undertaken to furnish grain till January. After that date there will be the greatest difficulty to ensure food for the people. As the collection of taxes is impossible, the salaries of the local administrative bodies have necessarily been suspended. Even if the funds to supply grain are obtained the distribution which will be over wide famine tracts will be difficult, and the maintenance of hospitals, schools and asylums is doubtful.

The scarcity of oats and hay is compelling the farmers to sell their live stock. After a recent county fair in one district the skeletons of 40 horses were found by the roadside. The animals had been killed for their skins. Destitution is also staring in the face a large number of people who have been employed upon public works, as work upon the latter must stop when the frosts set in. The masses of the people rely entirely upon the government to help them. This being the state of affairs in the present mild weather, the gloomy prospects held out by this coming winter can be readily imagined.

A report from Tacoma, Washington, says: There is at present a well-grounded belief that great subterranean fires are raging under this section of the country not far from the surface of the earth. Within the past two weeks four distinct shocks of earthquake have been felt, and in each instance the range of tremors have been wide enough to extend into Oregon. The heaviest shock of all occurred Sunday morning, and was of a vibratory character, buildings were given a motion like that of a vessel in a light sea. The movement was from north to south, and the duration, as near as can be judged, about three seconds. In larger buildings the trembling struck terror to the inmates, and at the big hotels many of the late-arriving guests appeared in the hallways in a daze.

Wool Shipped From Cholera Ports to this Country.

The latest advices from Turkey in Asia state that the cholera is spreading in the stricken districts. In one day, July 21, Mecca and Mina lost 405 of their population by the epidemic. The Turkish government has established regulations for the inspection of vessels from those places by physicians for the protection of its own health, and to preserve the European Turkey and other ports from contamination.

The English steamship Dredon, from Alexandria, recently took on board 63 bales of unwashed wool bound for New York, and 1,650 bales on board at Tripoli and Byria, places affected by the contagion, which latter merchandise, though reported not contaminated, originally came from the districts wherein the cholera is confined. The merchandise is thought to be bound for America, and the health officer has been notified of the facts.

The scare a few weeks ago about the export of gold from this country seems to have been needless, for the precious metal is coming back at a more rapid rate than it went out.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The leaders of the MEMORY may be pleased to learn that there is at least one remedy that science has been able to cure. Dr. J. C. Carter's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Dr. Carter's Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer \$100 in gold for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. CHERRY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all Druggists, etc.

WASHINGTON MATTERS.

The President's Party Matters. Mr. McKinley does not want a Secretaryship. The Club Organization. Ex-Senator Ingalls Happy. The Speeches. Chief Clerk. Speaker Reed in Washington.

(From our regular correspondents.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1891.
The President's first week at home has been an extraordinarily busy one and notwithstanding the time given up to those who "just called to pay my respects" a good deal has been accomplished. The first important appointment made was that of State Senator Hendricks to be Collector of the port of New York in place of Mr. Fassett, who resigned to accept the nomination for Governor; the next important thing done was the issuing of the proclamation opening the Oklahoma Indian lands to Settlement, and Saturday afternoon the vacancy on the bench of the U. S. District Court for the northern district of California was filled by the appointment of ex-Representative W. W. Morrow of California, an appointment that was particularly pleasing to Coast Republicans in Washington. He has also made a number of minor appointments.

It is pleasing to note that the President is settling in hearty accord with the numerous leaders of the party who are now in Washington upon his invitation to give him the benefit of their advice in filling the many important places now open. That sort of thing augurs well for future party success. Mr. J. S. Clark, who has been here for several days, says there is not the slightest foundation for the various rumors connecting his name with this or that cabinet portfolio. He has no intention of entering the cabinet, because his plans are all made for taking a much more active part in the Presidential campaign than a member of the cabinet could do, but it is evident from the number of conferences Mr. Clark has had with the President that he is deeply interested in the appointments soon to be made.

Mr. T. E. Hyman, of Minnesota, who is one of the National organizers of republican clubs, is in Washington. He says the work of organization is progressing satisfactorily in all the northern states, and is particularly flourishing in Ohio and New York. Speaking of the state Mr. Hyman said: "So far as Minnesota is concerned I feel no fear of its losing its place in the republican column, despite the mishap of last year."

Ex-Senator Ingalls is in town, having come here to place his daughter in one of Washington's excellent schools. He is looking well and says that he never felt better. He calls the recent story published by a sensational newspaper about his being heart-broken because of the loss of the senate "a lie, not true." He is too honest a man to deny being disappointed by his defeat, but he has lost no time in replying over it since it was accomplished, indeed he has had no time to devote to such foolishness.

A significant feature of the Speaker's fight is that the speech of ex-Representative Mills, delivered at Mansfield, Ohio, on Saturday, was published in full by the speakers' party. It was a speech of democracy, representing a vote for Mills for speaker than an appeal to the voters of Ohio to support Campbell for governor. The most remarkable portion of the speech is that dealing with the silver question. He is claiming to believe in the free coinage of silver, but enters into an elaborate argument against the enactment of the free coinage law. The rest of the speech might have been taken from a collection of his free trade speeches in the House.

It has been fully determined that Civil Service Commissioner Lyman must go, and it is believed that ex-Representative McComas, of Maryland, will be his successor, although when the position was first tendered to Mr. McComas he is said to have declined it; but it is now stated that the President has succeeded in persuading him to reconsider the matter and accept.

Ex-Speaker Reed is in Washington looking in the best condition, and apparently feeling just as jolly as though he was to be Speaker of the House for the next two years. Instead of leader of the minority, Mr. Reed does not believe that the Democrats will succeed in accomplishing anything in the House during the coming session, notwithstanding their tremendous majority. In fact that big majority is likely to prove a curse to the party, owing to the difficulty of controlling it. Already it is apparent that the Speaker's fight will leave wounds that cannot be healed during the life of the House.

The new foundation for the sensational rumor of the diplomatic break of Great Britain, which Minister Tilling was started by the British Minister filing a complaint with the State Department on account of the Alaskan sealing lessons having taken more seals this season than the number agreed upon.

To enjoy sound digestion and vigorous health, use Adams' Tonic after meals. It never fails to aid digestion. 8-8-3.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

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Farmland Family

Effect of Food on Quality of Milk.

Experiments at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station indicate that first quality of milk so far as measured by its percentage of fat was changed by food to a much greater degree than was usually supposed. The increase in average gross yield of butter fat was due to improved quality of the milk, and only one-third to increased milk flow. Second, sugar meal produced 58 of a pound more butter fat per 100 pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal. This difference is seventeen per cent. of the amount of fat in 100 pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal. Third, sugar meal produced 73 of a pound more butter fat per 100 pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal. This difference is six per cent. of the solids in 100 pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal. Fourth, as compared with corn and cob meal, sugar meal increased the ratio of fat to solids not fat in 100 pounds of milk from 38.8 per 100 of solids not fat to 45.7 per 100 of solids not fat, an increase of over fifteen per cent.

How to Select a Good Cow.

The selecting of a good cow, without previous knowledge of her production at the pail for the dairy, is something that can be done by inspection. It must be judged by the eyes. It is not by the published times, but they were nearly all formulated in the days when thoroughbred stock was almost unknown and were intended for the "general purpose" cow, which was expected to give some milk and make some butter for a few years, and then fatten well, and make a good cow for the farm. Today the demand for a cow that will make a great deal of milk or a great deal of butter, and continue to do so the greater part of the year, and her value for beef when her milking days are past are but little more considered in New England than it would be in the West.

One who is purchasing a thoroughbred or a high grade animal should examine the standard of the predominant breed, and look for the distinctive marks of that breed first. But when the animal is not a purebred, as is to be the case with the distinctive characteristics of any special breed, or where the form indicates one breed and the color another, the inexperienced farmer is often at a loss. Yet among such there are often good cows, and there are certain shapes and marks that may be considered indications of a good cow of any breed, and it is well to bear them in mind.

We will describe or modernize one of those old-fashioned cowmen's sayings. A good cow is a cow with small muzzle and full nostrils. Eyes bright, full, and yet mild, with wide space between them, with head narrower above the eyes. Horns, if she has any, small, and wax colored rather than white, and swelling a little a few inches from the head. Neck slim and thin. Shoulders a little higher than neck or back. Back straight and wide in the loin. Hind legs small and standing well apart, with the fore legs well below the knee and good sized hoofs, and the hoofs nearly round as she stands on them, and dark colored and glossy-looking. In form she should be light in the shoulder and broad in the hind quarter, deep in the flank and round in the body, the body holding its size well back to the hind legs. A full breast with the brisket projecting well forward. The milk veins should be prominent, but need not necessarily be large, and the udder should run well forward of the legs, rather than to project behind, while the teats should be of convenient size to grasp well. While the size may have no effect upon the milk production, they have much to do with the ease of milking. The udder, when empty, should be soft and pliable, and free from any hard lumps or kernels, which if present would indicate a tendency to target.

The hair upon the body, and especially upon the udder, should be soft, and with the hair feeling and the skin should be soft, and move easily upon the back and hips, showing the layer of fat under it, which makes a thrifty animal, and one that will keep more cheaply and produce more and richer milk than one whose hair is harsh, coarse and wiry, and whose skin seems to be grown fast to the backbone, or what is called "hide bound." The nose should be moist and cool. This with the bright, full eyes is one of the best indications of good health. The full breast and deep body indicate plenty of lung and heart room, which are necessary to a strong constitution, and the large size of body forward of the hind legs gives room for the digestive organs, which should be capacious enough to hold as much as she can convert into milk.

Such a cow should give a good supply of milk of good quality, containing the full proportion of solids, if it is fed and well cared for. If the butter is the main object desired, she should have some of the marks of the well-known butter breeds the Jersey or Guernsey, rather than of the Ayrshire or Shorthorn; but if she has not them, and has the soft skin with a tinge of yellow to it, and a yellow color inside the ear, which should be thin and almost transparent in the sunlight, she can scarcely fail to be a good butter cow, let the breed be what it may.—(Am. Cultivator.)

Poultry Raising.

A great many poultry raisers send eggs out to the farmers every spring to be set under hens, paying a certain amount a dozen for all that hatch, when three days old, and where the eggs prove fertile it is a profitable

Breakfast Vanities

BY MRS. DEARBORN.

Mix and sift together 1 pint pastry flour, 1/2 tea sp. salt and 1 heaping tea sp. Cleveland's Baking Powder. Mix to a stiff dough with milk, using only sufficient to make it stiff enough to roll. Toss out on a slightly floured board, roll out very thin, cut into small squares with a sharp knife or pastry wheel and drop into boiling water.

Shake the kettle gently to facilitate their rising, and when well puffed up turn them and brown the other side. Drain on paper. They should be cooked in fat hot enough to brown a piece of bread while cooking, and are quite better when cooked. Serve with maple syrup if liked.—(Copyright, 1891.)

Use only Cleveland's Baking Powder, the properties are made for that.

Pure crystal cream of tartar and soda make a perfectly wholesome leaven. There is no other leavening power in Cleveland's Baking Powder.

100% PURE CRYSTAL CREAM OF TARTAR AND SODA

enterprise for both parties; but often eggs sent out by poultrymen and fanciers will not be fertile, especially where fowls are kept in confinement any length of time, as must be the case where more than one breed is kept by the fancier. A several hundred eggs sent in to "your correspondent" every spring, to hatch for different parties, I began to look into the matter to see why eggs from some poultrymen would not hatch, and from others nearly all the eggs would prove fertile. In nearly every instance I found it to be a lack of green food; every man or woman that expects to make a profit out of eggs for hatching should combine his poultry business with raising green food, for his fowls cannot have free range of farm at least a part of the time. Last spring, while I was shipping eggs, I was compelled to keep the Silver Spangled Hamburgs in confinement, and all eggs sent out gave the best of satisfaction, but I never neglected this one article of their diet all the time they were enclosed, from the first of March until the first of June. The first green stuff was the lettuce, and next the turnip and beet tops. Such early vegetables must always be shredded and mixed with soil to collect a large amount and then the roots, slightly in a pile, so they will be stationary, for their green food must be fixed this way or they cannot eat it; if thrown loose on the ground they will eat but little of it and still trample it under foot. All outside leaves from early cabbage, when dressed for market, are treated the same way for them, and later, when the lettuce comes in, lay them out on a board or a piece of cloth, and then in an incubator short time, and the green food was less than half that it would if they cannot have access to green food of some kind, and they laid very hard shelled eggs, and the yolk was of a dark orange color, that is lacking when green food is withheld, and it will break and intermingle with the white by the turning of the eggs by the hen in a few days. Every one that raises poultry for profit should keep to the lettuce, May, June and July, and if gardening is combined with it, it will not only prove a continued source of profit, but much pleasure can be derived from the business.—(Mrs. J. Gaillard in Practical Farmer)

Recipes for the Table.

MARSHMALLOW CHOWDER.—Fry several slices of pork, and break up a dozen hard crackers; cut fine four or five onions. Take out the pork and lay in half the cracker and half the onions, then lay in the slices of fish, cod is preferred, and cover with the rest of the cracker and onion, season with salt and pepper, and cover with boiling water. Cook slowly an hour.

PEACH CHARLOTTE.—Line the bottom and sides of a dish with slices of fresh sponge cake. Place some of the peach slices in the bottom, and sprinkle sugar over them and fill the dish. Then whisk a pint of sweetened cream; the fruit slices, take off (if all is done). Fill the cream on the top of the peaches and send it to the table.

MUTTON BROTH.—Four pounds of the forequarter of mutton. Remove all the fat and pink skin. Cover with cold water, remove the scum as it rises, and when it has boiled five minutes, pour off the water and add fresh cold water. This will remove the strong mutton flavor, which is often unpalatable to an invalid. When only a slight degree of nonchalance is desired an agreeable flavor is of more importance than economy of material. Simmer until the meat is tender. Strain, and when cool, remove the fat. Heat again, and to every pint of broth add two table-spoons of rice. Cook the rice ten minutes in just water enough to keep it from burning, then add it to the broth and simmer half an hour. Season with salt and pepper. Rub a pinch of summer savory through a fine strainer into the broth. Use the whole herb in preference to the ground, as the flavor is finer.

PUMPKIN PUDDING.—A quarter of a pound of butter, sugar to the taste, eight eggs, two tablespoons of brandy, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, one pint of mashed pumpkin. Stew the pumpkin in very little water, make it fine, and add a little salt to it. Mix it with the eggs and stir into the pumpkin when it is cool enough, and add the other ingredients. Bake in a light paste.

BLANCH MANG.—One pint of milk, one pint of cream, one ounce of isinglass, the grated rind and juice of one lemon, sugar to the taste. Boil the milk and pour it while hot over the isinglass, let it stand near the fire until it is perfectly dissolved, then strain it through a flannel jelly bag into the pint of cream, to which add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, and sugar to the taste. Let the whole boil once; take it off the fire, strain it again through your jelly bag, and pour it in moulds. Set in a cool place.

Household Fancy Work.

A CROCHETED TONGUE BACK.—When made of Finlayson, No. 30 or 40, this lace is quite effective. The thread comes in balls and improves with washing.

Chain forty-four stitches.—Chain row—Four treble in 7th stitch from hook, chain 3, treble, and make a treble in the stitch underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the top of the stitch underneath, and repeat 3 times from * make 15 treble in each of the next 10 stitches, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in each of 4 next stitches, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next stitch; turn. 2d row—Chain 2, 1 treble in the stitch underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next treble, and repeat twice more from last star, 3 treble in next treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, and repeat 4 times more from the last chain 2, 3 treble in the space under chain 2, and 1 treble in the same space; turn.

3d row—Chain 6, 4 treble in the space, chain 2, skip 2 treble and 1 treble in next, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, repeat 5 times more from * 3 treble in the treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next treble, and repeat twice more from last star, 3 treble in next treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, and repeat 4 times more from the last chain 2, 3 treble in the space under chain 2, and 1 treble in the same space; turn.

4th row—Chain 4, 4 treble in the treble, underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next treble underneath, and repeat twice more from * 3 treble in the treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, and repeat 4 times more from the last chain 2, 3 treble in the space under chain 2, and 1 treble in the same space; turn.

5th row—Chain 4, 4 treble in the space, chain 2, skip 2 treble, 1 treble in treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, repeat 7 times more from * 3 treble in the treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in next treble, and repeat twice more from last star, 3 treble in next treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, and repeat 4 times more from the last chain 2, 3 treble in the space under chain 2, and 1 treble in the same space; turn.

6th row—Chain 4, 1 treble in the

treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, repeat 6 times more from * 3 treble in the treble underneath, chain 2, skip 2, 1 treble in the treble underneath, repeat 8 times more from last star, chain 3, 1 treble in the space, chain 3, 1 treble in same space; turn.

Rural New Hampshire.

It must be remembered that the old regions of our country are undergoing one of the greatest social transformations ever seen. The American visitor to Scotland, who expects still to find Rob Roy in every glen, and Helen McRoby striking a dramatic attitude on every crag, is bewildered when there is put into his hands a map of the country, and he finds that Scotland is subdivided into lettings for summer apartments. Yet even in this newer country we have an experience not unlike this when, on visiting New Hampshire, from whose granite peaks the voices of Stark and Langdon still resound—at least in Whittier's verse—we are provided with pamphlets issued by the state itself, and offering farms by the hundred for the disposal of summer visitors. If there is a pathos in the Scotch glen, and the horror of deserted houses, as there is pathos in the sixty abandoned cellars to be found within a radius of two miles at one point in the very town where I write. The very views from the hills offer to one who remembers them a dozen years back, a distinct increase of forest and diminution of cultivated land; and when we find a state official, in a published report, pointing with pride to a park of 15,000 acres now created in New Hampshire, and a people with deer and buffalo, where once were fifty farms, it is impossible not to see that the same process which has transformed Scotland is now at work among Americans. It makes, of course, a vast difference that the Scottish peasantry were tenants, and were largely evicted and transported by no action of their own, whereas the fifty farmers displaced by Mr. Corbin sold their lands willingly. It is to be presumed, because they thought they could better elsewhere. But the result, so far as the social life of the rural community is the same; the buffalo cannot vote, the moose cannot belong to a farmer's "grange," and the whole popular life of the township and the country is impoverished just the same. Moreover, if one man today holds 25,000 acres for a deer park, why should not another man a few miles hence hold that number of square miles for the same purpose?

Apart from the remote solitude, there is temporary satisfaction in the thought that this shifting of ownership tends, on the whole, to cheapen the summer; that is, it gives room for a multitude whose means are scanty to avail themselves of the changes going on in a community thus shifting. The official pamphlet of New Hampshire offers farms of 500 acres for \$100, and of 100 acres for \$50; and this with buildings standing, and within a few miles of railroad and water, and a home in New Hampshire. It says, cheerfully, on the title-page, "where health, comfort, and prosperity abound." The scale of prices seems hardly compatible with prosperity, except for the purchaser; but perhaps it is the purchaser who is meant. And when one considers the number of modest households for which a few hundred dollars may thus furnish a permanent summer retreat into purer air and outdoor existence, the suggestion of prosperity for the tenant seems unreasonable, after all. Lowell was right; it is not the summer itself that is costly, but the accessories we choose to put with it. If we once adopt Thoreau's motto, "Simplify, I say, simplify," June is free to tolerable poor comers, after all. Why should people be unhappy because they cannot drive four-in-hand at Newport, Rhode Island, when at Newport, New Hampshire, they can buy for \$500 a farm of 100 acres, with two good houses, barn, horse barn, woodshed, carriage house, and twenty-five grafted fruit trees—all within three miles of railroad station and postoffice, and within easy reach of Mount Sunapee and Sunapee Lake? Why cannot a respectable family spend "the lavish summer" very cheaply in such a farm-house, provided the household includes girls enough to look after the chickens and boys enough to drive home the cows? They can be guaranteed some vision which the "utmost wealth of the Rhode Island Newport cannot secure—as, for instance, the wood-thrush and the whippoorwill.—(T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.)

How I Became a Gymnast.

The writer of this sketch was a little fellow himself not many years ago. He remembers how he used to look with complete and absolute disgust on his bony little arms and thin pipe-stem legs. He used to look at the big muscles of one or two companions with hopeless envy. In fact, it got so bad that this particular little fellow determined to get strong, if it took years to do it.

The first thing was to get a bar. I selected a nice spot between two grape arched, shaded deep in the ground, two heavy oak uprights, and fastened firmly across the top, with mortise and tenon, a long heavy pickfork handle, which was purchased at a village store at a cost, I believe, of twenty cents. When the turning-pole was finished, the next thing was to learn to do something. The first thing I learned was to hang on the pole. This may not seem like a very exciting trick, but the fact is my muscles were so weak that it took all my strength to hang there.

By this time other boys became interested. They began to put bars in their own yards, and the little fellow had to superintend the operation and give instructions. The oak uprights should be about three by three, and planted with side braces. The post-holes should be at least three feet deep, and after the posts were set, filled in with stones and earth firmly stamped down. The bar must be just a couple of inches out of one's reach standing under it flat-footed. Hall a dozen pairs of legs resulted in a gymnasium in an empty stable loft. The little fellow watched his arms and legs with great concern, and could not for the life of him see that they were getting any bigger.—(Harper's Young People.)

Isaac Cody, father of Buffalo Bill, was the first man to shed his blood in Kansas for the cause of human liberty in the troubles of 1854. He was a farmer with some little knowledge of law, when he moved into that Territory from Iowa, and he was stabbed by one of the ugly squatters who sought to advance the interests of slavery at that time. Mr. Cody's tent was taken to have been the first that was pitched in Kansas by a regular settler, and on the site of it he afterward built a loghouse that was the boyhood home of his noted son.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously injured my eyes. Dr. King's Cream Balm did the work. My eyes are fully restored.—B. F. Meyer, Jr., M.D., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

Veterinary Dentistry.

Within comparatively few years a new profession has sprung into existence—that of veterinary dentistry. Until a few years ago all the dental work done by man was done by man, and the horse was left to take his chance from going blind, but now teeth are extracted, not to keep the horse from going blind, because they do not affect the animal's eyes more than does any other tooth, but to keep a bit from pulling and loosening them, causing the horse to have a sore mouth. As far as similarity of structure and kind of food extend, horse teeth are subject to the same deterioration and decay as the teeth of man. They may decay and expose the nerve through to cause toothache, as is sometimes seen when a horse takes a drink of cold water, causing him to throw up his head or hold it sideways until the pain is over. Sometimes a tooth becomes ulcerated, the accumulated pus often causing the jawbone to bulge out or it may break and discharge either through the nostril or upon the outside, forming a discharge that is not only a source of annoyance, but is covered on the outside with enamel like a man's tooth, but the enamel is folded through the substance (denture) of the tooth. The enamel, being harder than dentine, is not worn away as rapidly and presents a roughened girdle surface necessary properly to masticate coarse food. These roughened surfaces should not be filed off unless upon the edge of the tooth when liable to cut the tongue or cheek.

As human teeth are worn away by contact with opposite teeth, they gradually grow out of the jaw bone until, in old horses, the teeth may simply rest upon the jaw, being held in place by the gums. If one tooth should be broken out, the opposite tooth is very liable to grow until it comes long enough to strike the jaw opposite and produce a very sore mouth, making it difficult to eat. The result of diseased teeth are often serious and always important. They are a source of much annoyance and indigestion and colic, because the food is not properly masticated. Sometimes mastication is so painful that a horse will scarcely eat at all and becomes gradually emaciated. When the teeth are diseased the saliva usually has a very disagreeable odor. Diseased or abnormal teeth are often the cause of horses pulling on the bit, or upon one line, or carrying the head sideways and of other faults which can be remedied or removed by a good veterinary dentist. A horse who properly does not, does not, however, being a horse's age, "blatting" work done by unprincipled men with a view to deceive being easily detected. Cattle, until five years old, should have their teeth examined quite often. After their teeth are all shed, at five years old, every year or two is usually sufficient. After a nice job of dental work that adds to the health, comfort and usefulness of the animal, it would be unfeeling, or, at least, to "look a gift horse in the mouth."

The Silver in the Dollar.

A correspondent is informed that the intrinsic value of the material of which a dollar is made makes the greatest possible difference in its real value. There is no need to put a "promise to pay" a dollar on a piece of silver worth 100 cents in gold. Such a piece pays a dollar wherever it goes. Of course a promise to pay written on such a piece would have more chance of being kept than would a like promise written on paper or on a piece of silver worth only 30 cents. A good dollar, it must be understood, is not a promise to pay a dollar in gold, but a promise to pay a dollar in silver. The promise to pay a dollar in silver is a promise to pay 100 cents worth of silver under the most favorable circumstances to be worth a dollar, but it would not be a dollar. The true dollar is in itself, intrinsically, worth 100 cents in the standard money metal of the world—gold. It is not the prevalent idea of free coinage that it means simply buying pure silver with coins containing alloy. The amount of alloy is not in question at all. The question is as to the worth of the silver in the dollar.

How to Save the Poultry Droppings.

It will be found a great convenience, more cleanly, and a great saving to scrape the poultry house so that the droppings will be concentrated in a limited space, instead of being scattered over the entire floor. This may be done in several ways: One plan consists in building an incline plane of boards beneath the perches. About one foot from the floor edge of the inclined board is nailed a strip. This strip droppings are all retained in a small space and can be easily removed with a shovel of manure, earth or other absorbents may be added at any time. Incline slants toward the back wall, near the floor of which is hinged a long door, through which the droppings are removed without entering the building. The incline should be set at an angle of forty-five degrees, and acceptor if possible. Any one of these improvements may be added to nearly all poultry houses now in use.—(American Agriculturist.)

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Buckner's Arterio Sialve and Electric Balm, and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or more given relief and cured so many. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfied. We have never received a complaint that we have not cured. We have cured many cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's drugstore.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or is it a false return of purchase price. On this point you can buy from our advertised Druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, it is guaranteed to cure every case, when used for any affection of the Throat, Lungs or Chest, such as Consumption, Inflammation of Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Croup, etc., etc. It is pleasant and agreeable to take, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Chas. M. Cole's drugstore.

WHAT IS THE USE?

Of buying worthless medicines and spending money on quack doctors whose only idea is to get the public. Is it not better to buy reliable medicine like Sulphur Bitters? I think so. We have cured many cases of indigestion, liver trouble, etc., etc., offering three years.—F. P. Clark, Manchester.

BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not delay. Send for a bottle of Dr. King's New Life Pills, and we will send you Dr. King's New Life Pills, free colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address A. P. Girdway & Co., Boston, Mass.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she became a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became a Woman, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

"German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

A Germ Disease.

The plague that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well.

The Daily Interest.

The American Analyst says that \$2,000,000,000 are invested in the dairy business of this country. It requires \$200,000,000 cows to supply the milk and \$200,000,000 worth of dairy and other agricultural machinery. 750,000 men and over 1,000,000 horses are required to do the work. To feed the cows and horses it takes each year 30,000,000 tons of hay, almost 10,000,000 bushels of corn, a large amount of oats, 275,000,000 bushels of oats, 2,000,000 bushels of bran and 30,000,000 bushels of corn, besides brewery grains, sprouts, cotton-seed meal, etc. The total feed is estimated to be worth \$460,000,000, and the cost of labor \$150,000,000. The average yield is 450 gallons yearly per cow, or 6,750,000,000, which at twelve cents per gallon would net the farmers \$81,000,000 per year. If all sold as milk, but one-half is used in making butter and cheese. It takes twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter and ten pounds to make a pound of cheese. Eight and a half pounds of milk has as much nutriment as one pound of beef, and as a fat steer has fifty per cent. of boneless beef, it would require 24,000,000 steers weighing 1500 pounds each to give the same food value as is given in the milk product.

Stand Your Ground.

When you make up your mind to take a stand, do not be led into a trap by another's opposition. Clarks may claim that "this is as good as gold" and that, but the peculiar merit of Clark's is that it cures the disease. There are nothing but substitutes and impostors having the name of Clark's, but not the same value as is given in the milk product.

The fastest record for a horse for 100 miles is 5:30, which was made by the gelding C. C. in 1853.

The Word "Sedentary."

Which has already become a household word, is derived from the Greek and signifies "to sit down, to sit and do nothing," translated means to preserve, and "to sit" the word "Sedentary" is a preserver of the teeth, and it is true to its name. It cleanses and preserves the teeth, hardens a soft, invigorates the gums, and corrects all impurities of the breath. The odor of this preparation is so delightful that it is a pleasure to breathe it. It is harmless as water. Sold by druggists and perfumers.

Hot weather breaks watch springs.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman who has suffered from this complaint, or from any other, but a sure preventive if taken when the approach is felt. Carter's Little Liver Pills act directly on the liver and bile, and in a few days remove the cause of disease without first making you sick by a weakening purge. If you try them you will not be disappointed.

A girl in Alabama began laughing at something funny, but could not stop, and finally died from exhaustion.

GRANDMOTHER SAYS!

When she was a girl that other mother always gave her Sulphur Bitters to purify her blood, but she now gives Sulphur Bitters to her grandchildren, as it is the best medicine she ever saw.—The Father.

London uses 47 gallons of water per head for extinguishing fire, or \$200 gallons per fire and the estimated loss upon each is \$200.

TWO YEARS AGO!

I was a tight body and was unable to enjoy life at all. Now I and the picture of health and can eat anything. What did it? Sulphur Bitters cured me of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, after more than two years.—W. H. Bowman, Manchester, N. H.

South Dakota has the largest artificial well in the world. It shoots water 100 feet above the surface.

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or passing the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

There are two bearing apple trees in Indiana County, Pa. They were planted in 1793. One of them is ten feet in circumference.

If there ever was a specific for any one complaint, then Carter's Little Liver Pills are a specific for Sick Headache, and every woman should know this. Only one pill a dose. Try them.

Small worms are stripping the foliage from the benlock trees in Pennsylvania, and the large number of them in that State are threatened with destruction.

Palpitation of the Heart, nervousness, trembling, indigestion, weakness, and other ailments, are relieved by Carter's Little Liver Pills, which are specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

A Chinese bank note of the Ming dynasty, about 1300, has been presented to the British Museum. It is 20 years older than the first bank note issued in Europe.

For wounds and inflammations, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is healing and soothing.

Indian mail carriers in Mexico carry thirty pounds of mail every three miles an hour.

"Oh, booh! A patent medicine!" Wait until you try Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, my friend.

A Wellington (Kan.) man sold two prairie dogs recently to a New York man for \$50.

"A God-send is Elly's Cream Balm. I had catarrh for three years. Two or three times a week my nose was blocked. I thought it would never be cured. My Balm has cured me."—Mrs. M. A. Jackson, Portsmouth, N. H.

A Russian millionaire recently committed suicide because "his life was too monotonous."

An old lady in Middlebury, Wis., recently crossed over a bridge marked "dangerous" without seeing the sign. (The bridge being informed of the fact on the other side, she instantly turned in great alarm and re-crossed it.)

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COMPAGNATIVE GROWTH OF THE COMPANY as shown by the annual returns to the State.

Aug. 1, 1867, Commenced business.
Nov. 30, 1887, Aggregate resources \$600,251.79

" 31, 1888, " 1,862,917.74
" 31, 1889, " 3,440,041.90
" 31, 1890, " 3,719,194.91

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HOLD DECORATIONS.

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Value \$1,000.00.

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The popular and reliable Clothiers, again pre-

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MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS'

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Ladies' Cloaks, Ulsters and Walking Coats a

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Literies of every description made to order.

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I would call attention to my stock of

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SUITS,

which is the largest and best I have ever

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JAMES P. TAYLOR'S,

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Special Bargains!

For the next 30 days we offer our entire

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Fall and Winter Woolens

Comprising the best goods and styles to be

found in foreign and domestic fabrics, at 15

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we do in order to make room for our Spring

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about Feb. 15. We guarantee the make-up of

our goods to be the best and to give general

satisfaction.

MCCLENNAN BROTHERS,

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S.S. Department.

Sunday School Lesson—Sept. 27th.

THE TWO PATHS

Prov. 14:12-15.

NOTES.

12. Take fast food for instruction, let her not go. Keep her, for she is my life.

Seize strongly and keep hold, as for life. Learn all thou canst, and retain what thou hast learned, and keep the reason constantly in view. Some draw a parallel between what is asserted of the perverted Wisdom of Solomon and of John 1:1, of which it is said, "In him was life."

13. Enter not into the path of the wicked. And with the evil man thou shalt not stand. Do not associate with those whose lives are irregular and sinful. The class of "evil men" is primarily that of robbers and men of blood. The liquor dealer robs men of money, good pains, and of character. He robs families of comfort and happiness, and brings a confusion and misery. "Here begins a descent from evil association, that fatal source of mischief to all classes, especially to the young, who are most susceptible, and those habits not yet fixed." "The temptation to drink in strong drink begins almost always with personal temptation. It is a companionable vice. If (verse 13) it is to be ignorant of the awful evil of intemperance, how additionally wicked must it be to follow evil example when already we know the terrible results."

14. Have nothing to do with it; Turn from it, and pass on. "Total abstinence and unrelenting hostility to the traffic are the only safeguards."

15. Portly they sleep, except they have been infected. Their sleep is taken away, unless they cease to drink.

16. There is a fearful stage of debauchery when the tendency to sin is like the craving for stimulants, without which there can be no rest. They love to do evil more than to sleep. The night is the time for their spoil and depredation. "Of liquor sellers this verse is literally true. Every pint of intoxicants they sell 'does mischief,' and if their business decreases, they are like other tradesmen, filled with anxiety because of their lessening income. Every new drunkard made is a financial advantage to them."

17. For they eat the bread of wickedness, and drink the wine of violence. Bread of wickedness and wine of violence are bread and wine gained by unjust deeds (Amos 2:8). A less probable interpretation is, "They eat wickedness as bread, and drink violence as wine." "They have as strong an appetite for wickedness as for food and intoxicating drink." "But men whose income depends on the indulgence by others of habits which lead to ungodly excesses really eat the bread of wickedness and drink the wine of violence, as do highway robbers."

18. But the path of the righteous is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.

The two Hebrew words for shining and shinning are not forms of the same root. The first has the sense of bright or clear. "The beauty of a cloudless sunrise, growing shining as it goes, to the full and perfect day, is chosen as the fittest figure of the ever increasing brightness of the good man's life."

19. The way of the wicked is as darkness; they know not at what they stumble. There is a resemblance between these words and our Lord's teaching, John 1:9; 12:35. "The truth contained in the eighteenth and nineteenth verses is of the broadest application; but it has no more apt illustration than that which is applied to the 'liquor struggle' in our land. For the advocates of temperance, individual and collective, the outcome will be glorious. 'The stars in their courses' fight against the advocates of evil.'"

TEACHING HINTS.

From a temperance point of view the evils of the drink habit may be considered, and also the crime of engaging in the traffic. Says Dr. Carpenter in his "Mental Physiology," a standard work:

"There is, in fact, no abrupt transition between the 'sober' and the 'drunken' state; but a gradual weakening of volitional control, a gradually increasing confusion of the thoughts, and a gradual augmentation of the turbulence of the passions, in proportion as the alcoholized blood takes more and more hold of the brain. When the government of the will is completely overthrown, and the excited passions rage uncontrolled, the drunk man may be truly said to be a madman, and is like him, at the time completely irresponsible for his actions; since, even if some glimmering consciousness of their criminality should still remain, he has lost all power of restraining his vehement impulses, or of withdrawing himself from their influence. His responsibility arises from his having knowingly and voluntarily given up the reins of reason and conscience, and subjected himself to the dominion of evil passions; so that his better nature loses its due supremacy, and he becomes the mere instrument of his insane impulses. . . . The time may perhaps come when the man who voluntarily resigns that self-directing power which is the noble gift of his Creator, and gives himself over to the domination of rage, lust, jealousy, or any other bad passion which may be excited by the action of alcohol on his brain, may be regarded as not less criminal than an engine driver who should raise the fire of his locomotive to an extra heat and bring up steam to its highest pressure, and then abandon it, after starting it on a career of destruction."

Note that wickedness is a path. "It may seem to involve only one act, but that act leads to others; and he who takes one misstep falls that soon he is in the path. How true especially is that of the way of intemperance! One glass, but is the first step in the drunkard's road."

The wicked desire to make others like themselves. "They enjoy a satisfaction in seeing good men fall. They can scarcely sleep in peace unless they lead others into their own way. Every drinker is a drunkard-maker, by inviting others to drink and by sneering at those who abstain."

Dr. B. W. Richardson has altered his designation of alcohol. Instead of the 'devil in solution,' he calls it the 'mother of narcotics.' He has renamed tobacco, for he thinks that if alcohol deserves to be hanged the weed deserves to be transported for life."

Dr. Norman S. Keer, one of the highest British medical authorities says, "The drinking of two glasses of sherry in twenty-four hours compels the heart to undergo additional work equivalent to the person having to lift three and one-half tons one foot high. I have been able to trace three-fourths of all cases of disease of the heart to alcohol."

Professor Youmans has said, "Alcohol is universally ranked among poisons by physiologists, chemists, physicians, and all who have experimented, studied and written upon the subject." The population of Alaska, which is

Miscellaneous.

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Sobitzky, supplier to the Im-

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—ALSO—

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The Manufacture of Mirrors.

Probably few of those who find the mirror so essential an article in the home know that its manufacture is one of the most closely guarded secrets in the industrial world. It is based on high authority that simple as would seem the process required, even those who have worked for years on one portion of the production know nothing of the other branches. There are but few manufacturers in the country; in fact, in all the great manufacturing region lying between New York and Chicago but one firm produces plate-glass mirrors. So closely is the secret of the mirror-making kept, it is said, that many of the most valuable processes are not even covered by patent, the procuring of which would be attended with more or less publicity, even in those cases where patent might legally be claimed; and the knowledge lives close-locked in the breast of but very few people in the whole country.

The plate-glass which is used for mirrors must of course be of the choicest description, and is polished to a fine finish. It is taken in the unfinished form to the factory, where it is cut, beveled, polished, and altered. The time required in the manufacture has been greatly shortened by the recent developments of the art of working, so that what only a few years ago required nearly a month in the accomplishment may now be completed within a single day. The bevels are cut, first by rollers and water followed by a series of emery wheels, and the last step, the polishing, through several additional processes, has been completed. But it is in the silvering that the most delicate and important steps are taken as the most carefully prepared glass is valueless if the silvering be anywhere defective. Formerly the back of the glass was coated with mercury, or quicksilver, from which the name of the process was derived; but the name is now given to the silvering process, the use of mirrors are generally coated with sheets of pure silver—or it would be more proper to say that they are backed with a plate of silver. This is a great improvement in many ways, to say nothing of the economy in the use of quicksilver. Not a few good housewives will recall how provoking it has been to find that a patch of the coating had peeled from the mirror in the "household" use, and that the patch covered a valuable and perhaps slightly critical guest was exposed as an occupant for that very reason, and when there was no time, and perhaps not the means to replace the now worthless looking glass. This cannot happen, of course, when the backing is a solid sheet of metal. Another advantage is in the greater reflective powers of the pure silver as now prepared. Formerly a reflection of two-thirds the light received was a very flattering result, and now at least ninety-five per cent. of the light is reflected from first-class glasses.

Tomatoes Packed Forty Years Ago.

Mr. John W. Bucklin is a well known New Jersey packer of tomatoes, and he was a tomato packer forty years ago. In 1851, he put up a case of tomatoes, boxed, and marked "Not to be opened and eaten until the year of grace, 1891." Mr. Bucklin lived to see the opening of this tomato, a few in perfect condition, and greatly enjoyed by all those present. The wood case in which the tin cans were packed had crumbled away, through dry rot, but the tins and their contents were in perfect condition. A local chronicle of the fact above given, says: "Mr. John Bucklin, the gentleman who conspicuously figures in connection with the above is as may be surmised, alive and well. His recent dilatation in eating canned tomatoes forty years of age did not kill him. The gentleman is not only alive, but very much alive, for he is enjoying the heat of health, and is still packing and still eating tomatoes as he used to do just forty years ago. All of which would go to prove that, if canned tomatoes are not essential to health, they can be eaten with impunity, and with appetite and relief for ever and aye without harm or harm."

Mr. John Bucklin, now hale and vigorous in his eighty-fourth year, is living testimony to that fact—(Havre-Grace Republican).

Miscellaneous.

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Artistic Wall Papers

In the latest coloring from 25c. per roll.

Also, English Muslin for Curtains,

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Furniture Coverings and Curtains.

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HOLD ON TO LIFE

and prepare to live by reno-

vating your system; cleanse

the blood and set the stom-

ach, the kidneys, and liver in

order.

That

is what

Kick-

apoo In-

dian Sa-

gwa is for.

Sagwaalscures Constipation,

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Loss of Appetite,

Scrofula, Rheumatism and

Chills and Fever. The best

and most reliable of Herbs,

Barks and Gums Constitute

the Medicine. For sale at

all Druggists.

KICKAPOO INDIAN OIL

Get sure for all kinds of Pains.

Good for Man and Beast. It Gives Immediate Relief. Itches No Equal. Keep it in the House.

TRY IT.

Price 25 cents per Bottle. 5 Bottles for \$1.00.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Fall and Winter Opening!

The Largest Store in Newport devoted to the Exclusive Retailing of

FINE Ready-Made Clothing

Furnishing Goods, Hats, &c.,

—FOR—

MEN, BOYS and CHILDREN.

We shall be pleased to have you call and examine our stock, whether you wish to purchase or not. We are proud of the styles and glad to display them.

Remember that Visitors incur no obligation to purchase.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Gents' Outfitters,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Newport County News

MIDDLETOWN.

The women and young girls of Middletown are cordially invited to attend a lecture at the Middletown Music Hall, Green End road, on Thursday, October 1st, at three o'clock, under the patronage of the Guild of St. Columba's church. Admission free.

COURT OF PROBATE.—The Court of Probate held its regular monthly session at the Town Hall on Monday evening, the 24th inst. The following were present: Messrs. William F. Peckham, James Anthony, A. Herbert Ward and Daniel H. Peabody.

The first case of William Smith, Administrator on the estate of Wm. Henry Smith was examined, allowed and ordered recorded, as was also an account of the estate of Robert S. Chase, deceased, with the estate of Jethro Peckham, presented by the executor of said Robert.

An inventory of the unadministered personal estate of Jethro Peckham was presented, allowed and passed for record.

The petition of William Smith, Administrator on the estate of William Henry Smith for leave to sell real estate was referred to the third Monday of October and notice thereof ordered to be published in the Newport Mercury.

The petition of Catherine Southwick to be appointed Administratrix on the estate of Alfred W. Southwick, deceased, was referred to the third Monday of October and notice thereof ordered to be published in the Newport Mercury.

TOWN COUNCIL.—Henry L. Peckham, the Committee appointed at the Town meeting held on the 14th inst., to wait on the Town Council and ask a reconsideration of the vote of Aug. 17, granting exemption from taxation to the Newport Water Works, laid down in Middletown, appeared in Council and presented copies of the resolutions passed at said Town meeting respecting said matter. The Council however declined to reconsider their said vote or take any further action in respect thereto, inasmuch as their grant had already been accepted by the Newport Water Works.

Accounts against the town of the amount of \$164.50 were allowed and ordered paid from the town treasury.

Some discussion was had as to the expediency of constructing a plank road for the deposit of crushed stone but the idea was finally abandoned as being too expensive. The contractors has his crusher at the site of the farm of William F. Peckham and is getting things in readiness for operating it.

TOWN MEETING.—The adjourned meeting was held at the Town Hall on Tuesday afternoon, at Joshua Coggeshall presiding as moderator. The attendance was small most of the electors deeming it useless to be present, the die had been cast and they could not change the situation. The younger element predominated and the grayhairs were conspicuous by their absence. Henry L. Peckham, the committee appointed to wait on the Town Council and ask a reconsideration of the vote of August 17, reported the Council declined to take any action in the premises. After this a discussion ensued and a good deal of undignified irrelevant talk. There was a disposition to take only partial views of the question rather than broad and comprehensive ones. With some self interest dominated, with others prejudice and there were some who seemed to think Easton's Point should have first consideration as though its interest were paramount to even those of the whole township, while actually forming but a mere fragment thereof. At the former town meeting on the 14th inst., those who presided to speak for the Newport Water Works said, the company did not care to supply water to the inhabitants of Middletown and were indifferent as to whether their water mains were exempted from taxation or not. The remarkable promptness with which the grant of the Town Council was accepted as soon as it was learned there was agitation for a reconsideration completely disproves the assertion that the point of fact is the meeting link in their chain of purposes which the Works and their council have for sometime been laboring to supply, which the Town Council of Middletown by their recent act have generously provided. That which is highly esteemed is not much sought after and in the present instance, acts contravene words, and reveal an unmistakable light the real motives of the whole movement. One man's necessity is another man's opportunity. The opportunity has been fully improved and the such clever smartness and superior sagacity as to leave no doubt on any point, except as to the truth of the claim for pure disinterestedness.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown would have a case of suicide to report Tuesday night had it not been for prompt and determined action of Capt. J. B. Briggs, assisted by Mr. John B. Landers, Capt. Briggs was going to the wharf at the west ferry about 6:30 in the evening when he saw a man jump off the head of the dock. Certain circumstances convinced him that it was an attempt at suicide and he immediately procured a boat which he succeeded, with the aid of Mr. Landers, who had come to his assistance, in keeping the stranger's head above water.

State News.

A craft seven feet long, containing two men, bound from Rockaway for Boston, was at Watch Hill, Saturday, for provisions.

William McManus, a Providence Journal compositor, aged 19, was seriously injured Sunday evening by falling under a moving horse car which he was trying to board.

The Barrington Rural Improvement Association wants the Interstate electric railway to come down there and the Nantuxet brick people to cease devastating the grove.

The Ladies Improvement Association of Narragansett Pier, has done a good deal during the past summer to keep the streets in order. They held a meeting Friday, Sept. 18th, to close up all unfinished matters relative to the work of the society the past summer. The recent millennium festival netted the society nearly nine hundred dollars. The ladies voted to lay aside five hundred dollars as a nucleus of a sea-wall fund, which will leave the society with funds enough to attend to the street improvement next season.

The new route from New York to Boston, called the Long Island and Eastern States Line, comprising the Long Island Railroad, New England Terminal Company, Housatonic Railroad system, and the New York and New England Railroad, is now running through solid vestibuled trains, consisting of elegant coaches and Pullman sleepers built expressly for the service.

The state agricultural and mechanical school at Kingston began its second year on Thursday, the entire examination being held on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week. During the summer vacation the mechanical department has been strengthened by the addition of an engine, several power lathes, saws, planers, etc., a carpenter shop with entirely new fittings having also been added. Prof. Kinney has just returned from abroad and his department will get the good coming of his study of the leading agricultural schools of England and the continent. The free clinics will be held on Saturday and Sunday mornings. These clinics are held from 11 to 12 o'clock and sick animals or those needing surgical treatment will be received.

Important Changes.

The Double Service of the Fall River Line will be discontinued after this week; the Pilgrim and Providence will remain in commission. Commencing September 27th Pullman Vestibuled trains connecting with steamers at Fall River in eight minutes will leave Park Square Station at 6 p. m. week days, 7 p. m. Sundays. Corresponding fast trains connect with steamers from all other points on the Old Colony System. A general reduction of fares via this route will go into effect on the 1st of October. The steamers of this line touch at Newport, R. I., in each direction between Fall River and New York throughout the year.

When the alarm for fire sounded yesterday Mr. Sullivan, driver of No. 6 horse reel was at the Polo ground. He started for the engine house with cart, letting the water run out on the way. In turning into the alleyway in front of the engine house the cart capsized, throwing Sullivan off and pinning him down until the cart was raised by over twenty men who happened to be near by. Mr. Sullivan was helped into the engine house badly bruised, blood running from his hand and arm, also both legs and left shoulder being injured in several places. In a short time he was able to go to his home, a short distance from the accident, and he is thought not to be seriously injured, although it was a narrow escape from instant death.

Hon. Wm. L. Scott, ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania, died at one of the Cliff cottages, whether he was brought in the vain hope of a cure, late Saturday night, and his remains were forwarded to his home in Erie, where the funeral was solemnized on Thursday. His death was quite unexpected, as he was recovering from his original trouble when new complications set in only a short time before his end.

PORTSMOUTH.

Brother John H. Brown, Vice Grand of "Friendly Union Lodge," I. O. O. F. of Providence, paid a visit to "Oakland Lodge," on Saturday evening last, and addressed the brethren. There were also other brethren present from Fall River, Mass.

On Saturday afternoon last the rite of baptism was administered, by Rev. Seth C. Ross, pastor of the Friend's Church, to ten persons, at the shore, near Albert W. Lawrence's house.

Mrs. Charles Horton and Mrs. James Davis are visiting their sister Mrs. Edward A. Coggeshall.

Mr. Henry C. Anthony is having a new roof put on to the Lawton Fish house by Mr. Edward A. Coggeshall.

Building Lots For Sale

ON VERNON AVENUE.

The Newport Street Railway Company offer for sale their remaining lots on Vernon Avenue. The price for the present is from 12 to 15 cents per square foot. The terms of purchase will be made quite easy.

The situation and character of these lots make them especially desirable for business. Apply at once to the Company or to real estate agents.

J. TRUMAN BURDICK, Treasurer.

Newport, Sept. 18, 1891.

LITTLE COMPTON.

At the monthly meeting of the Town Council a full board present it was voted that the poll taxes shall be paid on or before December 31. A communication from Southern Mass. Telephone Co. was received and permission was given them to erect a new pole under the direction of S. M. Jennings. The bond of William S. Almy, Town Treasurer, was accepted. The following names were drawn as jurors to the September term of the Supreme Court to be held at Newport 20th, Grand, Clifton P. Potter, Lafayette Wordell, Pett, Albert Peckham, Simon B. Allen, William T. Carter and George A. Cook. Bills allowed and orders for payment given:

B. F. Little, printing assessor's poll-taxes, \$1.60; Wilber and Wordell, repairs on beams, \$9.25; Edward W. Pearce, et als, work on pound, \$12.05; J. S. M. Pierce, cleaning brooms, \$2.35; J. F. Pierce, assessor, et als, \$10; J. F. Pierce, surveyor, et als, \$13.10; G. T. Poirard, surveyor, et als, \$1.80.

Voted to allow the surveyors as follows: G. T. Howard \$295, equal to \$400; S. M. Jennings \$50, equal to \$40; Thomas White \$50, equal to \$35; John F. Pierce \$100, equal to \$170.

Voted, that the clerk be directed to notify the Western Union Telephone Co. to remove the pole at the corner of Volcan Beebe's land, by the 25th inst., otherwise it will be removed by the authorities of the town.

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Newport, Sept. 18, 1891.

New Advertisements.

Mendelssohn

Quintette Club Concert Co.,

OF BOSTON.

MR. THOS. RYAN, Conductor,

—AT—

MASONIC HALL.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 8 o'clock,

consisting of the following artists:

Mr. Eugene Boegner,

Violin Virtuoso and Concert Master.

Mr. Max Adler,

Violoncello.

Mr. Thos. Ryan,

Solo Clarinet and Viola.

Mr. Paul Henneberg,

Solo Flute and Viola.

Mr. Hermann Dietel,

Solo Violoncello.

Miss Marie Barnard,

Prima Donna.

Tickets, securing Reserved Seats,

75 cents, for sale at

Rogers' Music Store,

210 Thames Street.

9-26-91

Real Estate

For Sale.

The estate of

Mrs. R. B. JOHNSON,

at the junction of Thames, R. I., and Cross streets in this city, is now

offered for sale.

Said estate consists of about 6000 feet of land with a two-story house of two tenements and store, and a good stable thereon. There is vacant lot on the back street front, very eligible for a tenement house or other improvement, and an excellent well of water on the premises. Store is suitable for grocery, dry goods or apothecary business. Owner has moved from the city and is desirous of closing out this estate at once.

For terms, &c., apply to

J. GARDNER JOHNSON,

on the premises.

9-26-91

Assignee's Notice.

HAMILTON A. MOTT, of the town of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate of Mrs. R. B. Johnson, deceased, to present the same to me within six months from date of this notice.

HAMILTON A. MOTT, Assignee.

Sept. 12, 1891

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Fred. A. Daniels, of the town of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, to the said Hamilton A. Mott, Assignee, and recorded in the County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of September, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., and in pursuance of the said mortgage deed, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate of Mrs. R. B. Johnson, deceased, to present the same to me within six months from date of this notice.

HAMILTON A. MOTT, Assignee.

Sept. 12, 1891

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

NEWPORT, SE. DEPUTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE. New Shoreham, July 18, A. D. 1891.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, within and for the County of Providence on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1891, and returnable to the said Court, September 20, A. D. 1891, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1891, in favor of Joshua T. Deane, of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, against Abram M. Hill, of said town of New Shoreham, County and State aforesaid, I have this day at 10 o'clock a. m., sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, situated in said town of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows: Northernly, on land of grantor or Grantor or of Marcus & Hall; Easternly, on Highway; Southernly, on land of Joshua T. Deane, water privilege; Westernly, on land of grantor or Grantor or of Marcus & Hall; the same may be bounded and described, and

Notoriety is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and left on estate at a public auction to be held in front of the post office in said town of New Shoreham, in said County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of October, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of said suit, and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

HAMILTON A. MOTT, Deputy Sheriff.

9-26-91

Valuable Property at Auction

IN PORTSMOUTH.

Will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, September 29, 1891, at 12 o'clock noon, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, the farm of A. S. Anthony in Portsmouth, situated on the Main Road, leading from the Ferry to Newport, and near the Coal Mines Station. The farm contains about 50 acres of good land, with a large modern dwelling house, and other buildings, with all the modern improvements. The portion of the farm south of the Coal Mines road, on which there is a two-story house now renting for \$125, will be sold separately from the balance of the farm. The portion north of the road, containing about 30 acres, with the dwelling house, will be sold in one parcel.

This farm is all under a good state of cultivation. It stands high, is convenient to the railroad station, and is every way one of the best farms in Portsmouth, and the best watered farm on the island. For further information enquire of A. O. Taylor, Agent, Newport, R. I.

9-12

L. D. TALLMAN, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed made by Thomas B. Buffum, of the town of Middletown, in the County of Newport and State of Rhode Island, to the said Hamilton A. Mott, Assignee, and recorded in the County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, on the 10th day of September, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., and in pursuance of the said mortgage deed, I, the undersigned, do hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the said estate of Mrs. R. B. Johnson, deceased, to present the same to me within six months from date of this notice.

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HAMILTON A. MOTT, Deputy Sheriff.

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HAMILTON A. MOTT, Assignee.

New Advertisements.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SE.

Sheriff's Office, New Shoreham, July 18, A. D. 1891.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution issued out of the District Court of the Sixth Judicial District, within and for the County of Providence on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1891, and returnable to the said Court, September 20, A. D. 1891, upon a Judgment rendered by said Court, on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1891, in favor of Joshua T. Deane, of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, against Abram M. Hill, of said town of New Shoreham, County and State aforesaid, I have this day at 10 o'clock a. m., sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following described premises, situated in said town of New Shoreham, County of Washington, State of Rhode Island, and bounded and described as follows: Northernly, on land of grantor or Grantor or of Marcus & Hall; Easternly, on Highway; Southernly, on land of Joshua T. Deane, water privilege; Westernly, on land of grantor or Grantor or of Marcus & Hall; the same may be bounded and described, and

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HAMILTON A. MOTT, Deputy Sheriff.

9-26-91

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